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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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Intellectual Property Administration Legal Department, M/S 35 P.O. Box 272400 Ft. Collins, CO 80527-2400			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2155	
DATE MAILED: 04/06/2006				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/037,689

Applicant(s)

NEUFELD ET AL.

Examiner

Thu Ha T. Nguyen

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 January 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-25 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-25 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims **1-25** are presented for examination.
2. Claims 21-25 are newly added.
3. Claims 1, 9, and 14 are currently amended.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

4. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on January 09, 2006 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

5. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

6. The analysis under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, requires that the scope of protection sought be supported by the specification disclosure. The pertinent inquiries include determining (1) whether the subject matter defined in the claims is described in the specification and (2) whether the specification disclosure as a whole is to enable one skilled in the art to make and use the claimed invention.

(1) Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

The "invention" for the purpose of the first paragraph analysis is defined by the claims. The description requirement is simply that the claimed subject matter must be described in the specification. The function of the description requirement is to ensure that the applicant had possession of the invention on the filing date of the application. The application need not describe the claim limitations exactly, but must be sufficiently clear for one of ordinary skill in the art to recognize that the applicant's invention encompasses the recited limitations. The description requirement is not met if the application does not expressly or inherently disclose the claimed invention.

Specification does not explicitly describe nor is sufficiently clear for one of ordinary skill in art to recognize the following steps as recited in claims 1, 9 and 14:

"audibly interfacing with a computer management module disposed on a remote computer system from an interfacing computer system via a network; providing an audio interface between the interfacing computer and the computer management module; and graphically interfacing with the computer management module disposed on the remote computer system from the interfacing computer system via the network to enable user management via the computer management module" and "displaying on the interfacing computer system a graphical user interface linked with a computer management

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module disposed on the remote computer system to enable remote management of the remote computer system in response to the system event".

This claimed limitation has not found or supported by the specification. The examiner is not clear what will display on the displaying on the interfacing computer system ? How the displaying on the interfacing computer system a graphical user interface ?

(2) Claims 1, 9 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention. The enablement requirement necessitates a determination that the disclosure contains sufficient teaching regarding the subject matter claimed as to enable one skilled in the pertinent art to make and use the claimed invention. In essence, the scope of enablement provided to one ordinarily skilled in the art by the disclosure must be commensurate with the scope of protection sought by the claims.

Currently, the most prevalent standard for measuring sufficient enablement to meet the requirements of 112 is that of "undue experimentation". The test is whether, at the time of the invention, there was sufficient working procedure for one skilled in the art to practice the claimed invention without undue experimentation. It is important to note that the test of enablement is not whether any experimentation is necessary, but whether, if experimentation is necessary, is it undue. A skilled artisan is given sufficient direction or guidance in the disclosure. Moreover, the experimentation required, in

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addition to not being undue, must not require ingenuity beyond that expect of one of ordinary skill in the art.

Undue experimentation and ingenuity would be required beyond one ordinarily skilled in the art to practice the following recited limitation in claims 1, 9 and 14: "audibly interfacing with a computer management module disposed on a remote computer system from an interfacing computer system via a network; providing an audio interface between the interfacing computer and the computer management module; and graphically interfacing with the computer management module disposed on the remote computer system from the interfacing computer system via the network to enable user management via the computer management module" and "displaying on the interfacing computer system a graphical user interface linked with a computer management module disposed on the remote computer system to enable remote management of the remote computer system in response to the system event".

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claims 1-3, 14-16, 21-22 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 (a) as being unpatentable over **Todd et al.** (hereinafter Todd) U.S. Patent No. **5,867,714**, in view of **Fujita et al.** (hereinafter Fujita) U.S. Pub. No. **2002/0007255**.

9. As to claim 1, **Todd** teaches the invention as claimed, including a method for emulating sound of a remote computer system, the method comprising the acts of:

detecting audio settings of the remote computer system (abstract, col. 12, lines 5-57 [*remote data source 130 (i.e., remote computer system (col. 11, lines 65-col. 12, lines 1) detects, diagnoses and analyzes the conflict of configuration data setting (i.e., I/O addresses, ports settings, sound device, sound capability, features, versions, sound card- read as audio setting)]]);*

transmitting the audio settings to an interfacing computer system via a network (figure 1, col. 14, lines 14-36 [*remote data source 130 sends software revisions based on the identified conflict of configuration data setting to the computer system 110 (i.e., interfacing computer system)]]); and*

configuring audio circuitry of the interfacing computer system based on the audio settings (col. 6, lines 12-30, col. 14, lines 14-50, col. 15, lines 22-25 [*the processing circuitry 114 (i.e., audio circuitry) of the computer system 110 configures the software revisions]]).*

However, **Todd** does not explicitly teach the features of audibly interfacing with a computer management module disposed on a remote computer system from an interfacing computer system via a network; providing an audio interface between the

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interfacing computer and the computer management module; and graphically interfacing with the computer management module disposed on the remote computer system from the interfacing computer system via the network to enable user management via the computer management module.

Fujita, teaches the features of audibly interfacing with a computer management module disposed on a remote computer system from an interfacing computer system via a network; providing an audio interface between the interfacing computer and the computer management module; and graphically interfacing with the computer management module disposed on the remote computer system from the interfacing computer system via the network to enable user management via the computer management module (figure 2, paragraphs 0047-0072).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teaching of **Fujita** into **Todd** system to includes the feature of interfacing between interfacing computer and the computer management module and graphically interfacing with the computer management module disposed on the remote computer system from the interfacing computer system via the network to enable user management via the computer management module because it would have provided a remote control maintenance support system capable of collective, centralized management of maintenance work for an electronic apparatus at a remotely located center (see **Fujita** paragraph 0002).

10. As to claim 2, **Todd** teaches the invention as claimed, wherein the act of detecting audio settings of the remote computer system comprises the act of detecting settings of audio input/output registers (col. 8, lines 17-44 [*detecting setting of audio I/O addresses that includes in the list of configuration data setting*])).

11. As to claim 3, **Todd** teaches the invention as claimed, wherein the act of detecting audio settings of the remote computer system comprises the act of detecting settings of sound synthesis registers (col. 8, lines 38-45 [*detecting FM synthesis that includes in the list of configuration data setting*])).

12. As to claim 14, **Todd** teaches the invention as claimed, including a system for interacting with a remote computer system, comprising:

an audio configuration analysis module adapted to identify and copy audio settings of the remote computer system (abstract, col. 12, lines 5-57 [*remote data source 130 (i.e., remote computer system (col. 11, lines 65-col. 12, lines 1) detects, diagnoses and analyzes the conflict of configuration data setting (i.e., I/O addresses, ports settings, sound device, sound capability, features, versions, sound card- read as audio setting*))]);

an audio configuration setup module adapted to configure audio circuitry of an interfacing computer system based on the audio settings (col. 6, lines 12-30, col. 14, lines 14-50, col. 15, lines 22-25 [*the processing circuitry 114 (i.e., audio circuitry) of the computer system 110 configures the software revisions*])).

However, **Todd** does not explicitly teach the features of a computer management module disposed on the remote computer system and adapted to provide real-time interaction between the remote computer system and the interfacing computer system; and graphical user interface adapted to link the interfacing computer system with the computer management module disposed on the remote computer system, wherein the graphical user interface includes functions to response to a system event indicated by a sound originating on the remote computer system and emulated on the interfacing computer system.

Fujita, teaches the features of computer management module disposed on the remote computer system and adapted to provide real-time interaction between the remote computer system and the interfacing computer system; and graphical user interface adapted to link the interfacing computer system with the computer management module disposed on the remote computer system, wherein the graphical user interface includes functions to response to a system event indicated by a sound originating on the remote computer system and emulated on the interfacing computer system (figure 2, paragraphs 0047-0072).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teaching of **Fujita** into **Todd** system to includes the feature of computer management module disposed on the remote computer system and; and graphical user interface adapted to link the interfacing computer system with the computer management module, wherein the graphical user interface includes functions to response to a system event indicated by a sound

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originating on the remote computer system and emulated on the interfacing computer system because it would have provided a remote control maintenance support system capable of collective, centralized management of maintenance work for an electronic apparatus at a remotely located center (see Fujita paragraph 0002).

13. As to claim 15, **Todd** teaches the invention as claimed, wherein the audio settings comprise register settings of audio registers for the remote computer system (col. 8, lines 17-44).

14. As to claim 16, **Todd** teaches the invention as claimed, wherein the audio settings comprise sound card access addresses for the remote computer system (col. 8, lines 17-44).

15. As to claim 18, **Todd and Fujita** does not explicitly teach the invention as claimed; however, Compaq remote system management for Industry-Standard Servers teaches wherein the remote computer system comprises a lights out management module for managing network resources (abstract, page 3, Compaq insight manager 7, page 12, Light-out configuration utility).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teaching of Todd, Kobata and Compaq remote system management for Industry-Standard Servers to include a lights out management module for managing network resources because it would have an

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efficient management system that can detect, collect historical performance, configuration, fault data or network event.

16. As to claim 21, **Fujita** teaches the method of claim 1, comprising transmitting sound data in both directions between the remoter computer system and the interfacing computer system (figure 2).

17. As to claim 22, **Fujita** teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the computer management module comprises software, hardware, or a combination thereof (figure 2).

18. As to claim 25, **Fujita** teaches the system of claim 14, comprising the computer management module comprises software, hardware, or a combination thereof (figure 2).

19. Claims 9-11, and 23-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 (a) as being unpatentable over **Kimura et al.** (hereinafter Kimura) U.S. Pub. No. **2002/0143975**, in view of **Fujita et al.** (hereinafter Fujita) U.S. Pub. No. **2002/0007255**.

20. As to claim 9, **Kimura** teaches the invention as claimed, including a method for interacting with a remote computer system, comprising the acts of:

detecting audio data generated at a remote computer system in response to a system event (paragraphs 0044-0046 [*receiving video and speech/audio (i.e., audio command) at the distribution server 101 (i.e., remote computer system)*]);

processing and converting the audio data into a desired audio format at the remote computer system (abstract, paragraphs 0045-0046, 0106-0108);

transmitting the audio data to an interfacing computer system via a network (paragraphs 0059, 0063 [*distribution server 101 transmits video and speech/audio (i.e., audio command) to receiving terminal (i.e., the interfacing computer system)*]); and

interpreting and playing the audio data at the interfacing computer system for interaction with the system event (figures 15-16, paragraphs 0001, 0060, 0079-0082 [*receiving terminal processes video and speech/audio via speech segment memory and speech synthesis (i.e., audio circuitry) based on the text information 4, frame data set 153 and speech segment data set 156 of the distribution server 101*]).

However, **Kimura** does not explicitly teach the feature displaying on the interfacing computer system a graphical user interface linked with a computer management module disposed on the remote computer system to enable remote management of the remote computer system in response to the system event.

Fujita, teaches the features of displaying on the interfacing computer system a graphical user interface linked with a computer management module disposed on the remote computer system to enable remote management of the remote computer system in response to the system event (figure 2, paragraphs 0047-0072).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teaching of **Fujita** into **Kimura** system to includes the feature of displaying on the interfacing computer system a graphical user interface linked with a computer management module disposed on the remote computer system to enable remote management of the remote computer system in response to the system event because it would have provided a remote control maintenance support system capable of collective, centralized management of maintenance work for an electronic apparatus at a remotely located center (see **Fujita** paragraph 0002).

21. As to claim 10, **Kimura** teaches the invention as claimed, comprising the acts of: detecting video data generated at the remote computer system (paragraphs 0044-0046 [*receiving video and speech/audio at the distribution server 101 (i.e., remote computer system)*]; transmitting the video data to the interfacing computer system via the network (paragraphs 0059, 0063 [*distribution server 101 transmits video and speech/audio (i.e., audio command) to receiving terminal (i.e., the interfacing computer system)*]); and displaying the video data at the interfacing computer system (figures 15-16, paragraphs 0001, 0060, 0079-0082).

22. As to claim 11, **Kimura** teaches the invention as claimed, wherein the act of detecting audio data comprises the act of capturing audio data directed to audio circuitry of the remote computer system (figures 1, 12, paragraphs 0044-0046).

23. As to claim 23, **Fujita** teaches the method of claim 9, comprising transmitting sound voice command data from the interfacing computer system to the remote computer system to enable voice based control of the remote computer system (figure 2).

24. As to claim 24, **Fujita** teaches the method of claim 9, comprising the computer management module comprises software, hardware, or a combination thereof (figure 2).

25. Claims 4-6, 17 and 19-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 (a) as being unpatentable over **Todd et al.** (hereinafter Todd) U.S. Patent No. **5,867,714**, and **Fujita et al.** (hereinafter Fujita) U.S. Pub. No. **2002/0007255**, further in view of **France et al.** (hereinafter France) US. Patent No. **5,734,119**.

26. As to claim 4, **Todd** teaches detecting audio setting (abstract, col. 12, lines 5-57). However, **Todd and Fujita** system does not explicitly teach detecting sound table.

France teaches sound tables (figure 1, col. 9, lines 19-col. 10, lines 8, col. 11, lines 1-15). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teaching of **Todd, Fujita and France** to include detecting a sound table because it would provide a high fidelity audio

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transmission thus allow audio data to be reproduced exactly as originally by using wavetable data.

27. As to claim 5, **Todd and Fujita** system does not explicitly teach the invention as claimed; however, **France** teaches the acts of copying audio settings corresponding to sound synthesizer registers and sound tables (abstract, figure 1, col. 5, lines 62-col. 6, lines 13, col. 7, line 10-24, col. 9, lines 19-43).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teaching of **Todd, Fujita and France** to include the feature of copying audio settings corresponding to sound synthesizer registers and sound tables because it would provide a high fidelity audio transmission thus allow audio data to be reproduced exactly as originally by using wavetable data.

28. As to claim 6, **Todd and Fujita** system does not explicitly teach the invention as claimed; however, **France** teaches wherein the act of configuring audio circuitry comprises the acts of: programming registers of the audio circuitry to at least partially match register settings of the remote computer system; and storing sound tables of the remote computer system at the interfacing computer system (abstract, figure 1, col. 9, lines 19-col. 11, lines 15).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teaching of **Todd, Fujita and**

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France to partially match register settings of the remote computer system; and storing sound tables of the remote computer system at the interfacing computer system because it would provide a high fidelity audio transmission thus allow audio data to be reproduced exactly as originally by using wavetable data.

29. As to claim 17, **Todd and Fujita** system does not explicitly teach the invention as claimed; however, **France** teaches wherein the audio settings comprise sound tables for sound synthesis at the remote computer system (abstract, figure 1, col. 5, lines 62-col. 6, lines 13, col. 7, line 10-24, col. 9, lines 19-43).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teaching of **Todd, Fujita and France** to include audio settings comprise sound tables for sound synthesis at the remote computer system because it would provide a high fidelity audio transmission thus allow audio data to be reproduced exactly as originally by using wavetable data.

30. As to claim 19, **Todd and Fujita** system does not explicitly teach the invention as claimed; however, **France** teaches wherein the remote computer system and the interfacing computer system both comprise sound synthesis registers and sound tables (abstract, figure 1, col. 9, lines 19-col. 11, lines 15).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teaching of **Todd, Fujita and France** to comprise both sound synthesis registers and sound tables because it would

provide a high fidelity audio transmission thus allow audio data to be reproduced exactly as originally by using wavetable data.

31. As to claim 20, **Todd** does not explicitly teach the invention as claimed; however, **Fujita** teaches wherein the audio configuration analysis module and the audio configuration setup module are adapted to emulate interaction between the remote computer system and audio circuitry of the remote computer system (figure 2, paragraphs 0047-0072).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teaching of **Todd and Fujita** to include audio configuration analysis module and the audio configuration setup module are adapted to emulate interaction between the remote computer system and audio circuitry of the remote computer system because it would have provided a remote control maintenance support system capable of collective, centralized management of maintenance work for an electronic apparatus at a remotely located center (see Fujita paragraph 0002).

32. Claims 7-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 (a) as being unpatentable over **Todd et al.** (hereinafter Todd) U.S. Patent No. **5,867,714**, and **Fujita et al.** (hereinafter Fujita) U.S. Pub. No. **2002/0007255**, further in view of **Kimura et al.** (hereinafter Kimura) U.S. Pub. No. **2002/0143975**.

33. As to claim 7, **Todd and Fujita** system does not explicitly teach capturing and transmitting an audio command to the interfacing computer system as claimed.

However, **Kimura**, in the related field, teaches capturing an audio command generated at the remote computer system (paragraphs 0044-0046 [*receiving video and speech/audio (i.e., audio command) at the distribution server 101 (i.e., remote computer system)*]); transmitting the audio command to the interfacing computer system (paragraphs 0059, 0063 [*distribution server 101 transmits video and speech/audio (i.e., audio command) to receiving terminal (i.e., the interfacing computer system)*]); and processing the audio command via the audio circuitry based on the audio settings of the remote computer system (figures 15-16, paragraphs 0079-0082 [*receiving terminal processes video and speech/audio via speech segment memory and speech synthesis (i.e., audio circuitry) based on the text information 4, frame data set 153 and speech segment data set 156 of the distribution server 101*]).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the feature of capturing and transmitting an audio command to a receiving computer, disclosed by **Kimura**, into a distributing configuration software revisions (including update audio setting data) as disclosed by **Todd and Fujita** system because it would provide an efficient communication system which receives and transmits information containing video and speech/audio information between server and receiving computer (see **Kimura** paragraph 0001).

34. As to claim 8, **Todd and Fujita** system does not specifically teach the invention as claimed, comprising the act of playing the audio data at the interfacing computer system for a remote event occurring on the remote computer system.

However, **Kimura** teaches the receiving terminal displays and decodes text information, the video signal and the speech signal when receives video and speech/audio information from distribution server (paragraphs 0045-0046).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the feature of playing audio data on a receiving computer, disclosed by **Kimura**, into a distributing configuration software revisions (including update audio setting data) as disclosed by **Todd and Fujita** system because it would provide an efficient communication system which is capable of transmitting, receiving and displaying information containing video and speech/audio information between server and receiving computer (see Kimura paragraphs 0001, 0060).

35. Claims 12-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 (a) as being unpatentable over **Kimura et al.** (hereinafter Kimura) U.S. Pub. No. **2002/0143975**, and **Fujita et al.** (hereinafter Fujita) U.S. Pub. No. **2002/0007255**, further in view of **Buczek et al.** (hereinafter Buczek) U.S. Pub. No. **2002/0178295**.

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49225. As to claim 12, **Kimura and Fujita** system does not explicitly teach the invention as claimed; however, **Buczek** teaches the acts of remotely managing the remote computer system via the interfacing computer system (paragraphs 0028-0033).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teaching of **Kimura, Fujita and Buczek** to include the feature of remotely managing the remote computer system via the interfacing computer system because it would provide an efficient communication system for managing and operating distributed devices via the Internet.

36. As to claim 13, **Kimura and Fujita** system does not explicitly teach the invention as claimed; however, **Buczek** teaches wherein the act of remotely managing the remote computer system comprises the act of interacting with a network management module disposed on the remote computer system (figure 3, paragraphs 0026-0028).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teaching of **Kimura, Fujita and Buczek** to include a network management module because it would provide an efficient communication system for managing and operating distributed devices via the Internet.

Conclusion

37. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure (see PTO-892).

38. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thu Ha Nguyen, whose telephone number is (571) 272-3989. The examiner can normally be reached Monday through Friday from 8:30 AM to 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Najjar Saleh, can be reached at (571) 272-4006.

The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (571) 273-8300 for regular communications.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Thu Ha Nguyen

March 29, 2006